

# INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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## A GRAND OVATION.

**Speech of Horace Greeley.**  
In his tour from New York, Mr. Greeley has met with a cordial reception at every point where the train which bore him, halted for even the shortest space of time. In the opinion of all, he will add much to his personal and political popularity by this trip among those with whom he is but little acquainted personally. Publicly, he is known familiarly to every intelligent male and female in the South and West; his great paper has a reputation co-extensive with this continent. The following speech was delivered by him at Pittsburgh the other day. Read it.

**MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH.**  
FELLOW-CITIZENS—The war which says there is a time for war and a time for peace. The city of Pittsburgh has recently witnessed a rehearsal of the pomp and pageantry, the blarney and circumstance of civil war. A very large number of men were collected at vast expense with the single purpose of holding the bitterness and hatred, the animosity and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war for advantage of a political party. I ask you to witness that the greater portion of the journals of Pittsburgh, as well as the organs of this occasion, have been trying their best to make us, the people, hate each other for the sake of partisan advantage. A stranger would have been surprised to read the journals of Pittsburgh for the last few days, that we were still at war, and that their purpose was to revive and to exasperate the hatred and animosity of civil war in order to thereby and to navigate their side of the matter.

They talk about rebels and traitors. Fellow-citizens, we never do done with this? We demanded of our adversaries in the great civil war that they surrender their arms and go to their homes. They surrendered. We demanded that they enslave the blacks, and the blacks are enslaved. None but white men now stand up and chide on the soil of our country. We demanded that they should not be paid by the Government or by a State, and they assented to that. So far as I am concerned, every demand made on the part of the loyal States, and the loyal people has been fully complied with on the part of those lately in rebellion. Everything has been done that we asked. Everything has been conceded, and still they tell us, 'Why, we want them to repent! Have they not brought forth works meet for repentance?'

'And then, coming together in solemn convention, the representatives of the Southern people have given their assent to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, which was the most intense, the most complete Republican platform that had ever been presented by any national convention whatever. All this being done, we are told by these gentlemen who met here, 'All this is mockery! All this is fraud! You don't mean anything by it! And the cry goes on, Rebels and traitors! rebels and traitors! denunciation, proscription, the same as ever. Four years ago, in the Republican National Convention, it was declared that this proscription should speedily cease. Four years have passed, and still it is maintained. There are this day thousands of people of Arkansas alone prohibited, the most intelligent, the most responsible people of that State, forbidden exclusively by the party that meets here and shouts for Grant and Wilson. Nobody else asks for proscription; but then no one doubts, no other party requires, that any human being should stand proscribed on our soil for a rebellion that ceased seven and a half years ago. No party, no men of any party doubt this but the very party that held a great military parade this week, in order to further and further separate and divide the hearts of the American people from each other. They hold essential to their triumph that hatred should continue, that distrust, suspicion and alienation should continue. Do what you will, do what you may, they are determined not to be satisfied.

Now, fellow-citizens, it is not enough that those who fought against the Union should be proscribed. Those of us who stood for it are equally denounced, if we do not happen to agree with them in our present politics. Here stands one who is charged by them with being a secessionist.

ist. Could that be true, fellow-citizens? Look facts in the face.

When Lincoln had been elected and this conspiracy for secession began to advocate itself, we Republicans were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the circle, 'you must back out of your Republicanism! You must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery, or consent to a great civil war.' This, they said, was the only alternative. Bloodshed and devastation over the whole country, or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election. I was one of those who said, No, there is no such alternative. I denied that the Southern people the great majority of them, are against the Union. I demanded that there shall be open, free discussion before the Southern people, and an honest untrifled, unconstrained vote. If they approve of the people of the South say they want disunion, I will consent to it. I know they will not. I know the Southern people, that the great majority, would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for secession, but for clinging to the Union. And now to-day, if the nation were to be imperilled and there were to be two modes of saving it, to trust to the chances of civil war or to the chances of a free, fair vote of the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former. For, fellow-citizens, they do greatly misunderstand and malign this American people when they assume that in cold blood, before there had been any clash of arms, the people in the South, any more than the people in the North, desired disunion. In its origin, the great indices of those who consented to the secession movement meant nothing by it but to back down the North and make us consent to the extension of slavery. That was their purpose, and that purpose I did my best to reach and defeat.

Well, the war is ended. I think it ought to be a deduction. We had a great, a terrible, a bloody, a destructive civil war. Our success was perfect. The cause of the adversaries was more complete than any other recorded in history. They have suffered much. They have conceded all. Can we afford to be magnanimous at least? They see, fellow-citizens, they see that the Southern people may vote some of them may, but the instant they vote, the cry is raised 'See how these fellows vote! They say 'You must vote the other way! Is that an election? or is it only the fashion of war in another aspect.

Fellow-citizens, you belong to one of the great tribes of American industry. I plead here for peace and reconciliation, by the interest especially of this busy, prosperous, energetic people. How I have sympathized with Pittsburgh, how I have rejoiced in her prosperity, how I have wondered and admired her magnificent growth, you surely do know. No place that the rebel debt shall be paid by the Government or by a State, and they assented to that. So far as I am concerned, every demand made on the part of the loyal States, and the loyal people has been fully complied with on the part of those lately in rebellion. Everything has been done that we asked. Everything has been conceded, and still they tell us, 'Why, we want them to repent! Have they not brought forth works meet for repentance?'

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## FASHION NOTES.

Correspondence Interior Journal.

Our 'city friend,' at Louisville, sends us the following items which we know will prove interesting to our fair readers: With the approach of winter Dame Fashion displays, warm rich hues from the gayest to the almost invisible. Prevailing, however, will be the darkest shades of chocolate, plum, frog and lizard, or in plain English frog and lizard in green neutral tints, such as the above are regarded the acme of style and will be found the most becoming for dresses. Costumes are no longer made la Princesse, *en vogue*, Dolly Varden, polonaise, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*. These have become things of the past. The short apron front is greatly worn with the dress flounced or ruffled to meet the aforesaid apron and the whole back breadth is ruffled to meet the *basque* at the back, as overskirts are not extensively worn.

*Demi-trains* are still in vogue both for the street and in doors. *Diadems* dresses are not in style, even the once fashionable V shapes, and square necks, have given place to a more becoming, and for winter, a much more comfortable style, viz: The dresses are made rather high in the neck and instead of *colletes*, &c., the most beautiful *capes* *fichus* are worn. They are half square with fringed edges and are in every conceivable shade, so the brunettes as well as the blondes may be suited. Gloves matching the dress are still worn as well as the trimming for the hat or bonnet.

Neckties are used for house-wear, but the more fashionable persons cling ever to their becoming little *fichus*. *Coffures a la Grecque* have entirely disappeared except for elderly ladies. One large narrow plait is alone worn with occasionally two or three stray curls. Corns of hair are worn in front with *frisettes* below and between the former and latter brilliant *boucles* are invariably worn, jet being the choice for ordinary wear.

Hats and bonnets are not much, if any, changed in dimensions save the height, some looking like miniature church steeples.

Gay scarfs of every description and shawls the same, are very comfortable now and the streets look bright and gay, as almost every lady you meet has one, and very graceful do they appear.

FLOY.

## How Gospel Increases.

How gospel increases and grows till it gets into genuine scandal, and is entirely different from the original story, is told by a letter-writer. He says that he was told, if he ever took a house in a terrace a little way out of town, to be very careful that it was the centre one, at least if he had any regard for his reputation. For one must be well aware that a story never loses by telling, and consequently if he lived in the middle of a row of houses it was very clear that the tales which might be circulated to his prejudice would only have half the time they got down to the bottom of the terrace as the tales that might be circulated of the wretched individuals who had the misfortune to live at either end of it; so that he would be certain to have twice as good a character in the neighborhood as they had. As an illustration of this he was informed of a lamentable case that actually occurred a short time since. The servant of No. 1 told the servant of No. 2 that her master expected his old friends, the Baileys, to pay him a visit shortly; and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected to have the Baileys in the house every day, and No. 3 told No. 4 that it was all up with No. 1, for they couldn't keep the baillif out. Whereupon No. 4 told No. 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and that it was as much as he could do to prevent himself being taken into execution, and that it was nearly killing his poor dear wife; and so it went on increasing and increasing, until it got to No. 32, who confidently assumed the last house, No. 33, that the Bow-street officers had taken up the gentleman who lived at No. 1, for killing his poor dear wife with arsenic, and that it was hoped and expected that he would be executed.—*London Paper.*

**To Remove Iron Rust from White Goods.**  
A remedy which I have tried and found effectual, is this:—One ounce of oxalic acid dissolved in one quart of water. Wet the iron rust spots in this solution and lay it in the hot sun; the rust will disappear in from three to twenty minutes, according to its depth. I have just experienced by holding a rusted cloth, wet with this solution, over the steam of a boiling tea-kettle, and the rust disappeared instantly. In either case, the cloth should be well rinsed in water as soon as the rust disappears, to prevent injury from the acid. Many use this acid to remove fruit and ink stains from white fabrics. When diluted still more, it may be used to remove fruit or ink stains from the hands.

## KENTUCKY METHODISM.

List of Appointments of Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church South.

The Annual Conference at Harrodsburg (Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh presiding), after a most pleasant session, adjourned Tuesday night. The following is a complete list of the appointments: LEXINGTON DISTRICT—J. W. Fitch, Presiding Elder. Lexington Station, Joseph Rand. Frankfort, David A. Beardsley. Paris, James C. Morris. Mount Sterling, H. P. Walker. Winchester, F. W. Noland. Mount Zion, Eleasa Johnson. North Middletown and Ebenezer, W. W. Chamberlain. Versailles and Mortonsville, W. F. Taylor.

Georgetown, James C. Linton. Greenview, Peter E. Kavanaugh. New Columbus, D. B. G. Demaree. Cedar Chapel, Lawrenceburg and Harrodsburg, J. H. Young and James Holmes. Stanton, J. H. Caywood. Belle Point Mission, H. A. M. Anderson.

Agent Sunday-schools, Jacob Ditzler. President Kentucky Military Institute, R. T. P. Allen.

HARRODSBURG DISTRICT—Seneca X Hall, Presiding Elder. Harrodsburg, William Mc Abbott. Danville, Charles Taylor. Stanford, George C. Overstreet. Perryville and Maxville, G. M. Smith. Hustonville Mission, to be supplied by W. P. Vaughn. Perryville Circuit, C. M. Humphrey. Salvisa, W. A. G. Emerson. Anderson, T. E. Burr. Bryansville, Jeremiah Strother. Cedarhurst Mission, W. M. Crow. Richmond, S. S. Deering, with colleague to be supplied.

Somersett, Jasper N. Current. Irvine, to be supplied by P. H. Fishburn; Nicholasville, E. L. Southgate. Jessamine, S. W. Speer.

SHILLVILLE DISTRICT—D. Welborn, Presiding Elder. Shelbyville, D. Blooper. Shelby Circuit, J. C. Minor. Taylorsville, James A. Anderson. Bloomfield and Beech Fork, William J. Siveley. Chaplin, Mt. Zion, and Poplar Flat, G. D. Turner. Simpsonville, S. L. Robertson. Floydburg, G. W. Merritt. Milton, G. C. Kelley. Bedford, B. F. Sedgewick. Newcastle, Richard Deering; John R. Deering, supernumerary. Springfield, George Froh. Lagrange, Henry W. Abbott. Owen, T. T. Talferro.

Jacksonville Mission, to be supplied by W. H. Quisenberry. Agent for books and tracts, George T. Gould.

COVINGTON DISTRICT—T. N. Ralston, Presiding Elder.

Covington, T. J. Dodd. Newport to be supplied. Mt. Pleasant V. C. Cummins. Alexandria circuit and Foster, D. W. Robertson, W. B. Godby. Falmouth, B. S. Robbins. Oshville, Ransom Lancaster. Cynthia, Robert Hiner. Independence, Orson Long. Burlington, B. F. Bristow and J. W. Simmons. Williamstown, I. P. C. Shellman. Warsaw, B. Cook. Carrollton, T. C. Godby. Worthville and Verona, S. D. Gaines. Agent American Bible Society, Geo. S. Savage.

MAYSVILLE DISTRICT—Morris Evans, Presiding Elder.

Maysville, R. H. Reed. East Maysville, to be supplied. Washington and Hebron, M. D. Reynolds. Germantown, H. H. Kavanaugh, Jr. Brooksville and Augusta, R. H. Coleman; George B. House, supernumerary. Mount Olivet, Daniel D. Dyer. Shannon and Sardinia, G. A. Buffington. Hillsburg, W. T. Poynter. Riddell's Mills, to be supplied. Flemingsburg, J. W. Wigham. Tilton, E. H. Marinson. Poplar Plains and Hillsboro, P. H. Hoffman.

Shelbyburg and Bethel, W. T. Benton. Owensburg, M. W. Hiner. Orangeburg, John Reeves; J. R. Polit supernumerary. Vanceburg and Concord, W. F. Vaughn.

Carlisle, W. D. Power. Irvinville, J. B. Lock. Presiding Elder, Kentucky University, Benjamin Arbogast. Agent University, Charles W. Miller. WEST LIBERTY DISTRICT—N. G. Robinson, Presiding Elder. West Liberty, to be supplied. Bampton, Cornelious Foster. Jackson, to be supplied by S. P. Chandler.

Frenchburg, to be supplied. Pickett, to be supplied. Prestonburg, J. H. Hager. Hazardsville, to be supplied. Salvisa, to be supplied by R. W. Landrum.

Whitesburg, to be supplied by Samuel M. Jr. Elletts Mission, William B. Kavanaugh. BARBOURVILLE DISTRICT—W. B. Landrum, Presiding Elder. Barbourville, to be supplied. Pineville, to be supplied by Solomon Pope.

Mount Pleasant, to be supplied. Manchester, to be supplied. London and Bethel to be supplied by J. S. Kelly. Pulaski, to be supplied by W. C. Carson.

Fishing Creek, to be supplied by Smith Gossett. Williamsburg, to be supplied.

TRANSFERS.

Walter C. Campbell to Saint Louis Conference.

L. C. Waters to Western Conference.

MISSIONARY ASSIGNMENTS.

The brethren named below are appointed to labor from two to four weeks, in the charges with which their names are connected. The time when said service shall be performed, is to be determined by the Presiding Elder in whose district the work is to be done.

West Liberty, Robert Hiner. Campton, D. B. Cooper. Frenchburg, D. A. Beardsley. Prestonburg, T. J. Dodd. Harland, W. F. Noland. Elliot, H. P. Walker. Pineville, S. S. Daring. Manchester, T. B. Cook. Palaski, W. T. Boland. Fishing Creek, G. C. Overstreet. Williamsburg, D. B. Cooper. Morehead, J. C. Morris. Jackson, W. T. Poynter. Pickett, Pastor at Newport. Salsersville, R. H. Reed. Whitesburg, M. D. Reynolds. Barbourville, Charles Taylor. Mount Pleasant, G. W. Smith. London and Bethel, W. F. Taylor. Irvin, James Rand.

**Effects of Tobacco on Man and Beast.**

Dr. Lebon, of Paris, has given a great deal of attention to the question of the effect of tobacco upon man and animals, and has lately presented a report on the subject to the Melico-Chirurgical Society of Liege. Among the conclusions which the author has reached in his researches, the following may be mentioned as the most important:

1. Smokers, and persons who without smoking are enveloped in an atmosphere of tobacco smoke, absorb for each quantity of ten grammes of tobacco a proportion of nicotine varying from some centigrammes to a gramme. They absorb also about an equal amount of ammonia.

The quantity of tobacco consumed daily by a single individual addicted to its use is scarcely less than twenty grammes. A smoker is, therefore, liable to absorb daily a quantity of nicotine that may reach twenty-five centigrammes, with an equal proportion of ammonia.

2. Of all kinds of smoking the most dangerous is that of smoking a cigar or cigarette and swallowing the smoke; the least dangerous is that of smoking a nargile, or pipe with a long tube, in the open air.

3. The effect produced by the result of the condensation of tobacco-smoke is analogous to that of nicotine. Nevertheless there must be added the effect produced by the ammonia, which the smoke contains in considerable quantity.

4. The resinous semi-liquid condensate in the interior of the pipe contains a considerable proportion of nicotine. It is little less poisonous than nicotine itself, and rapidly destroys the life of animals exposed to its action.

5. The liquid product which condenses in the lungs and mouth of the smoker contains water, ammonia, nicotine, fatty and resinous bodies, and coloring matters. A dose of one drop of this speedily produces paralysis of motion on small animals, and a state of apparent death. These effects quickly disappear, but death actually supervenes if the dose is carried up to several drops. If, instead of administering the liquid internally, the animal is made to breathe it for some time, it dies all the same. In this last case the effects seem due in a great measure to the presence of ammonia.

6. In a dose of a single drop dangerous results are not produced upon large animals, but those of smaller size are killed instantaneously. Among the effects observed the most constant are fibrillar tremblings, a general congestion of the superficial vessels, stupor, and especially the tetaniform contraction of the muscles of the abdomen.

7. Nicotine is one of the poisons the effect of which is most speedily dissipated, and the habitation to which is soonest accomplished.

8. Contrary to what has generally been assumed, the vapor of nicotine at the ordinary temperature is not dangerous, but it is quite otherwise if the liquid is carried to ebullition. It then produces palpitations, a decided suffocation, precordial pain, and vertigo. Smaller animals exposed to this vapor die almost instantaneously.

9. Among the effects of tobacco-smoke upon man may be mentioned, in small doses, excitation of the intellectual faculties for the moment; in repeated doses it produces palpitations, troubles of vision, and more especially a decrease of the memory, and particularly the memory of words.—*Editors Scientific Record in Harper's Magazine for September.*

**Printing.**

The following is given by an exchange as a specimen of printers' technical terms. It don't mean, however, as much as it would seem to uninitiated: "Jim, put George Washington on a galley, and then finish that murder you commenced yesterday. Set up the Ruins of Heracleum, and distribute the small-boys; you needn't finish that runaway match. Put a head on General Grant, lock up Jeff. Davis, slide Ben Butler in hell, and let that pi alone till after dinner. Put the ladies fair to press, and then go to the devil (his given name is Boyd in this case), and put him to work on Deacon Foggy's article on eternal punishment."

## International Copy-Right Law.

If we have an international copy-right law, we do not know of it, nor to what extent it exists. Our opinion is that we have none. If not, it should be agreed upon at once. The fact that none has ever existed (if it be true) speaks badly for the civilization and honor of the age in which we live.

The citizens of one nation have no more right to use or appropriate the brain work of the citizens of another nation, without an agreed equivalent, than they have to the property of any other kind without a fair equivalent and under contract. More than this; if the publisher of a paper, book, or magazine, purchases the written work of a foreign citizen with a view either of publishing such work in book form, or laying it before his readers through the columns of his paper or magazine, he should, by all that is honorable, fair and decent, have the amplest protection under the law, so that no other publisher could have the right to appropriate the same work to his own use, without the consent either of the author, or the publisher who had first paid for it. Yet such protection is not given. On the contrary, if any American publisher purchases (no matter at how great an outlay) the work of any English literary man, and sends it out to the American reading public through a book, magazine or newspaper form, any other publisher has a right to reprint the same for the benefit of his readers, without consulting either the author or purchaser of the work. A case in point will illustrate fully what we mean. Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of New York, publishers and proprietors of *Harth and Home*, purchased of Miss Jean Ingelow, an eminent English authoress, a story titled, "Off the Skelligs," for a large sum, and the authoress and publisher both requested, in a note accompanying the first published chapter, that no other American publisher would use it without their consent. Yet we see that *Littell's Living Age* has been reproducing the story in full, as far as it appeared in the columns of *Harth and Home*. Now we submit the question to the candid opinion of all honest men. Is it right to have no protection to the fair authoress? No protection to the publisher? The matter does not admit of debate. As well tell us that you have a right to take Miss Ingelow's horse or house or use them without her consent, simply because she is a citizen of a foreign country.

As well argue that Littell & Gay, publishers of the *Living Age*, have a right, under the laws of honesty and fair-dealing, to appropriate Messrs. Judd & Co.'s yacht to the use of their friends on a pleasure trip, without the consent of the latter, simply because Judd & Co. bought or borrowed it from a foreigner.

Civilization demands that we have an International copy-right law, and, until we do, we are behind the age in which we live. Efforts, we know, have been made to establish such law, but so far as we know, without avail. The American and English statesmen who will agitate the matter until a successful end shall have been reached, will deserve, as they will receive, the profoundest gratitude of every honorable man and woman on both continents. Its enactment will protect, not only the author, but the honest and enterprising publisher, from the dishonest greed of those who would profit upon the labors of authors whose brain-work they are either too poor or too mean to purchase.—[Ed.]

**Firting.**  
It is remarkable but nevertheless true, that, as a rule, flirts, both male and female, do not marry quickly. The chances are that a girl who becomes engaged and disengaged, as is the custom for flirts to do, ultimately settles down into a confirmed old maid. If she does wed, as a general rule, she develops into a virulent wasp, makes her husband miserable, and brings up her children badly. It is not very difficult to find reasons why flirts do not marry. Sensible men admire in a woman something besides a pretty face and engaging manners. They love intellect, common sense, and heart qualifications, which the flirt does not possess. The true woman allows her affections full play, and is not ashamed of them. She will not lead a man to believe she cares for him when she does no such thing; she will not flirt with him just for the sake of flirting. She has a true conception of what is right, and possesses a great deal more common sense. She has derived her education from something else than the empty pated. She can be merry without being idiotic. She may attract less attention in a drawing-room than a flirt does, because she is less noisy and obtrusive; but, for all that, she will be married sooner, and make her husband a better and truer wife. A true woman does not care for the spoony young man. She dislikes his foppishness, the vivid compliments he pays her, and his efficiency. He quickly finds this out and leaves her in peace. Thus, if he ultimately gets married, it is to the flirt, and the happy pair lead the jolliest and-and-dog life imaginable.—*Heart and Hand.*

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White Flemmings, Hamburgs, Cash's Frilling—  
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OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS.

M. J. DURHAM,

OF IOWA.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

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## STATE NEWS.

The Kentucky University has over

400 students.

Longfellow is to be on exhibition at

the Nashville races.

Henderson is building a new jail with

twenty cells and a corridor.

Covington sold during the last four

months 493,000 gallons of beer.

Col. J. P. Pryor has retired from the

editorial chair of the Frankfort Yeo-

man.

Mat. A. P. Wood, of Montgomery, is

a Republican candidate for Congress in

the Ninth District.

A greater area of land will be devoted

to small grain this year than in sev-

eral counties in the State.

Burlington, Boone county, is to have

a weekly paper called the Boone County

Clarion. Brown &amp; Taggart publishers.

Ten colored citizens of Danville have

subscribed \$50 each to pay for the right

of way for the Southern railroad through

Boyle county.

The indications are strong that the

Big Sandy and Lexington railroad will be

put under contract in less than ninety

days, from Mt. Sterling to Licking river.

The Democratic Convention, which

met at Elizabethtown, on the 19th, re-

sulted in the nomination of Hon. W. B.

Read, of Lenoir, the present incumbent,

as the candidate for Congress from the

Fourth District.

The vacancy in the Senatorship.

The death of the Hon. Garrett Davis

renders necessary the appointment by the

Gov. of some one to fill the vacancy in

the United States Senate, created hereby.

In looking over the list of our public

men, and considering the condition of

political parties; the histories of parties and

men; there is no man in Kentucky whose

appointment would give such general sat-

isfaction and delight, and gladden so

many hearts as that of our own fellow

citizen Hon. Thos. W. Varnon.

Through life he was the bosom friend

of our dead Senator Davis; and did more

to elevate him to the position he so high-

ly honored, than any other man in our

State. Their political opinions were the

same. Mr. Varnon is a legislator

of large experience—of sound and prac-

tical ability, and eminently a working

man, rather than one of words; which is

so much needed in a Senator, at this

time.

Such an appointment would confer

honor upon the State, and bring into the

cavans in the various Congressional dis-

tricts as well as the Presidential contest,

the enthusiasm of the union element of

the Kentucky Democracy. Central

Kentucky therefore hopes now, the ap-

pointment of Mr. Varnon, first for the

public good, secondly, because of his lo-

cation, and lastly, because such an ap-

pointment would add greatly to the

strength of Kentucky Democracy.

The Germans in the South.

It is clear enough now that the Ger-

man vote is making upon the Liberal

ticket. Mr. Greeley will get eight-tenths

of it. The admirable speech of Mr.

Hassauer, settled the question, and

coupled with the speeches and efforts of

Mr. Schurz, gives us a pretty nearly cer-

tain German unity on reform.—*Courier*

Journal.

And thus it goes. Wherever the Ger-

man element is strong; as in St. Louis,

Cincinnati, New York, and many other

cities and counties in the North and West;

it will be found that Carl Schurz, and

Gen. Hassauer, have made an impres-

sion for good, in behalf of the Liberal

Democratic ticket. The "tidal-wave" is

still rolling onward, and as the election

approaches, the German population of

our country become more and more fa-

vorably impressed with the importance of

securing the election of the Greeley ticket.

For a time the Germans seemed

loath to depart from the Republican

rank, but now that their leading men

have gone over to the Liberals, they go

with them.

Louisville Colored Fair.

Talk about enterprise and friendship?

The first day of the colored Fair at Loui-

ville, had all the proceedings published

in full in the Democratic papers of that

city, while the Louisville Commercial, the

poorest of all the white-folk's papers, the

people about it, and next day it came out

with a tame and pitiful apology for its

neglect, and said the matter was clearly

overlooked, for which they claimed to be

very sorry, Sorry indeed! Was not the

Fair of your colored friends of sufficient

importance to impress your reporters

with the fact? Ah, Commercial, your

excuse is too thin. Better fit, that you

had made no excuse at all, than the one

you did. The colored people will find

out one of these days who their true

friends are, and when they do find out

that fact, they will act in accordance

with it. Did you overlook the white-

folks Fair—the white-folk's Exposition,

or any thing else the white-folk's ever

did? Not at all! Not at all! Why

forget the other?

Bradley's Appointments.

We have been informed that Mr. W.

O. Bradley, the Republican candidate

for Congress in this district, has pub-

lished a list of appointments entirely

different from that of his competitor, Judge

Durham, and that, too, after Judge D's

was out and had been out for sometime.

Now if this be true, why did Mr. Brad-

ley do it, and write his competitor to

meet him at all his appointments? We

hope that matter will be so arranged as

to have these gentlemen meet at each

place and discuss politics and the candi-

dates. If this be done, more interest will

be taken in the race, the people will flock

in far greater numbers to hear them, and

a much larger vote would be polled.

## Death of Garrett Davis.

This distinguished Kentuckian died

at Paris, Ky., on last Monday, after a

painful illness; superinduced, probably,

by his long and earnest efforts in behalf

of his imperiled country, in the Senate

of the United States.

Senator Davis was a man of splendid

ability as a lawyer and Statesman, and

aside from his rather impetuous nature

was a man of indomitable energy and

will, which greatly attached him to his

people. No State ever had a truer de-

fender, no country an abler exponent of

her rights. He has gone to the grave

full of years and honor, for he has lived

out his three score years and twelve

and died, lamented by all who knew him

well. His place in the Senate chamber

of our nation will not be filled by an

abler or more sincere advocate of the

right, or a more earnest foe of all that

is little and wrong.

Standing, as he did, amidst the raging

conflicts of the Senate, the friend of jus-

tice felt secure under his powerful invec-

tive; while the enemies of our common

country quailed beneath the strokes of

his always ready lance. Let Kentucky

mourn his death, as she will, with un-

feigned sorrow.

Credit.

The breaking down of the credit sys-

tem is demanded by the times.

Such a thing is greatly needed, greatly

desired by the people, or at least by those

who know full well, by sorrowful experi-

ence, the great evils of the credit sys-

tem. Economy is said to be equivalent

to riches, and no way can economy be

more successfully brought about than by

the inability of a person to procure

credit. Credit fosters a spirit of extravag-

ance, by inducing individuals to pur-

chase those things which they could well

dispense with. Credit fosters a spirit of

useless expenditure, which finally results

disastrously to those who obtain it.

Thoroughly establish the cash system,

and those individuals will buy only

such articles as they can pay for at the

time of the purchase. Buying for cash

alone, the purchaser can hardly afford

to sell on time, unless he has a surplus

capital, which few persons possess in

these days. Litigation for debt would

be unknown, if the cash system was

adopted. If adopted there should be

no possible departure from its rule.

The rule should be made absolute and

unconditional, with no "variableness or

shadow of turning." It should simply

be inflexible, and not departed from

under any pretext whatever. Otherwise,

the whole would result in an ignomin-

ous failure.

Another Candidate.

Immediately after the withdrawal

of Mr. C. F. Burnam from the Congres-

sional canvass as the Radical candidate;

the party held another Convention in

Danville and nominated W. O. Bradley,

Esq., of Lancaster, Ky. Now this is pre-

cisely what we told them they ought to

have done at the start. We are a little

surprised, however, to see that Mr. Brad-

ley has accepted the very doubtful honor,

for our notion of the young man was that

he would not be second choice in such a

play. However, Mr. Bradley has some-

thing to gain and nothing to lose—



NOTICE.

Those of our advertisers who desire changes made in their advertisements must hand in copy on Monday morning next.

All communications, either of an editorial or business character, should be addressed to HILTON & CAMPBELL, box 18, St. Louis, Ky.

Our subscribers are respectfully notified that we pay no notice to the proprietors of this journal, or in our absence, to our foreman, if you desire proper credit therefor.

**Please Renew.** Those of our subscribers who find a cross mark after their names are notified that their term expires with that number, and are earnestly requested to renew. We thank many of our friends for prompt renewals; and, so far, none have refused to continue our paper.

We will in all cases stop your paper when the time for which you subscribed expires. Therefore, please authorize us to continue if you desire to aid in supporting this institution. Our terms are invariably in advance.

**Court of Claims.** Monday week the Lincoln County Court of Claims will be held.

**Died.** On Tuesday evening last, Alvin, little daughter of Sim A. Middleton.

**Sticks.** Our friends, Mr. S. P. Worsham and Wallace Varnum, are both confined to their beds with suffering afflictions. We wish for both a speedy recovery.

**Fine Hogs.** Notice the advertisement of Peck & Thornd, who have a splendid Berkshire hog, which they stand at five dollars per sow. This stock is the finest in the county.

**Hon. G. W. Danlap.** This gentleman was on a day of quincy a few days since, while from home, which came near proving fatal. We are glad to know that he is rapidly convalescing.

**Hon. Aaron Harding.** We are sorry to learn that this gentleman, who was recently partially paralyzed, is but little, if any, better. We, in common with all who know him, wish for a favorable turn in his case. He is an able lawyer and genial man.

**FOR fresh confectioneries, tobacco, cigars, etc., go to Carson & Dadds.**

**Notice.** All persons indebted to the undersigned for threshing are notified that their accounts are now ready, and are respectfully reminded that such work is cash on demand.

**Severance & Miller.** These gentlemen always advertise. They desire to live and let live, and in their splendid assortment of goods every necessary article can be found at prices to suit the times. Give them one call and judge for yourself.

**Unpaid Postage.** The recent decision of the Postoffice Department that unpaid postage on all matter on which prepayment is required shall be doubled and collected on delivery gives much dissatisfaction to the merchants everywhere.

**Parson's Life of Greeley.** Mr. A. C. Snow has been recently appointed agent for this profoundly interesting book from the able and impartial pen of James Parton, the well known essayist and biographer. It will be sold by subscription only. We wish him great success.

**Other Exempted Property.** Our list last week was not quite complete. The following are also exempt from sale under execution: The libraries of lawyers, ministers and physicians, in value not over five hundred dollars. Also the wages of laborers who are housekeepers, to the amount of fifty dollars, are exempt from garnishment. Also one horse and gear with cart or day, to a laborer who is a householder, wages, etc.

**J. M. Rochester & Co.** Main street is not the only one in our town where business houses can be found. Within the last few days Messrs. J. M. Rochester & Co. have opened one of the most complete stocks of groceries, notions, boots, shoes, etc., to be found in our town. Their advertisement will appear in our next issue. Meantime, call up and examine their new and beautiful goods, which they offer for sale at a great sacrifice in comparison with former prices.

**The Exposition.** Persons visiting Louisville to attend the Exposition and wishing to take a stroll down Main street to see the immense amount of business done by our wholesale merchants should be particular to keep on the South side from Fourth to Fifth streets to avoid the blockade of goods going out and coming in. At No. 201 North side where the affable business and accommodating gentlemen Peck & Cook are to be found.

**Stanford's Exposition.** Now that the Louisville Exposition is about to close out, we invite everybody to turn their attention to Stanford for the next few weeks. Such splendid stocks of goods have never before been seen in this part of the world, and you will find that we tell the truth fully, if you will come here any day in the present or coming month. It would do you good to pass up and down Main street several times. Come and try it.

**FOR turnip seed in any quantities you desire, go to W. H. Anderson's drug store.**

**Fire! Fire! Fire!** The season is now at hand for stores and fires, and it may not be amiss for us to caution our citizens against putting up their stores before thoroughly examining their flues, to see that there is no defect, etc. In this connection we would suggest that if you hold an insurance policy in a good company, it is no loss your duty to see that there is nothing done or omitted that would vitiate your policy. If you are not insured, hasten to attend to the matter. You can ill-afford for the sake of a few dollars to carry your own risk. Don't stop to think over the matter, but go immediately and perform a duty you owe to yourself, your family, and your creditors.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Corn cutting is the order of the day.

Read the live stock markets, but don't get frightened.

See the important Executors notice in another column.

As we go to press, news reaches us of the death of Mr. S. P. Worsham.

Sportsmen are having fine times now. The knobs are full of wild pigeons.

Read the advertisements of clubs of ten from now until January 1st.

A good deal of mighty interesting reading in our advertising columns this week.

The personal property of J. Cam. Hays is advertised for sale on Tuesday October 15th.

Folk are still leaving here on every morning train for the Exposition at Louisville.

We publish on our outside page the appointments made by the Methodist Conference at Harrodsburg.

R. C. Warren, assistant Editor for Greeley and Brown, will take place at his late residence today (Friday). Cattle dealers especially should look out.

A general change in our advertising columns, in this week's issue, delayed us a few hours this morning. We hope our Western subscribers will excuse us.

We have received during the past week several interesting letters from various parts of the country containing in many of them the glad news, "Here's your two dollars."

"Fish of one and flesh of another" is verified as a true maxim, when an Express Company refuse to ship a "pup" for John Smith, but carry a dog cheerfully for Bill Jones.

Mr. Paine directs us to say that he will open this school on next Monday, and hopes that all who expect to attend will begin with the opening of the school. He and his excellent wife arrived in our town on Wednesday last.

It may not be generally known that G. L. Merhoun, at S. D. Myers' shop is prepared to bottom with cane in the very best manner all kinds of chairs. This is certainly a blessing to the community.

We are informed that one of our young merchants, John H. Craig had the honor of clasping the hand of Mr. Greeley the other day. The chickens need trouble themselves to roost high as far as Johnnie is concerned. He is assuredly an honest man.

Col. Roy Stuart placed on exhibition at our office the other day several cases of white corn, one of which has 800 grains, and measures 8 1/2 inches in circumference. The others are 8 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches in length. If any of our farmers desire seed corn of a superior kind they should buy from Uncle Roy.

We are exceedingly gratified to announce that the indications are that we will be compelled to drop but few of our subscribers for non-payment of dues. Those we drop will find their accounts in the hands of patient officers, who will perhaps wait, and perhaps not.

The Courier Journal credits the "Stanford Journal" with a barometer count some at Crab Orchard. We hasten to deny the allegation and defy the allegation. Such slanderous communications always find a comfortable lodgment in our waste basket.

The Kentucky Library drawing will take place to-morrow. It is said that over 75,000 tickets have been sold. The capital prize will be about \$75,000. The trouble is, we don't know what to do with so much money, unless we make the INTERIOR JOURNAL a daily.

We will publish next week an interesting letter from California, written by a gentleman who left this county in 1849 and located in Solano county, and has been for the past twenty years engaged in horticulture. We will also have in a few days a box of specimens of California fruits, which our friend has kindly expressed to us. Judge M. J. Durham and Thomas Hunter are especially requested to call and see and taste it.

**Military.** Mrs. Lizzie Beazley, Mrs. M. Myers, and Mrs. T. T. Davies, representing representatives of three first-class millinery establishments left our town on Tuesday last for the city markets, where they will purchase extensive stocks of goods. No town can boast of three more intelligent, more tasteful and more competent ladies who follow this respectable and indispensable avocation. Visit Stanford next week, ladies if you desire to see something new.

**The Wagon Line.** A company of gentlemen propose to run from Nicholasville, the terminus of the Kentucky Central Railroad, to this place, a line of heavy road-wagons, every other day, for the purpose of transporting such goods as may be purchased in the city of Cincinnati, by our merchants and others. This step is deemed necessary, in order to enable our merchants to get their goods promptly and at lower rates than the present route over the route via Louisville. We cannot see or calculate how it is that the L. & N. R. R. will not furnish transportation as rapidly and cheaply, as this wagon line from Nicholasville.

**New Stage Line.** We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of R. W. Newland & Co. in this issue. We can assure the traveling public that their facilities for transporting passengers from this place to Somerset are strictly first-class. And as for a careful and accommodating driver, Lark Edge stands without a rival. He is strictly the right man in the right place, and in more than one respect the "flower of the year."

**Tower Palace.** We republish in our paper of to-day the conspicuous advertisement of J. M. Armstrong's great "Tower Palace" clothing house, 150 West Main street, Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. A's establishment is one of the features of the city—certainly the largest and finest clothing store in the South. His fall and winter stock is now open and embraces much of the youth's, boys' and children's clothing, ranging in size from three years to men of largest proportions. The assortment is immense and we would especially recommend our friends when visiting Louisville to call at "Tower Palace," for if for nothing else than to see the handsome and most extensive clothing house in the State. We take pleasure in stating that our friend C. Barfield, formerly the efficient Life Insurance agent and so well known to our citizens, is now employed at Mr. Armstrong's magnificent establishment.

FROM PULASKI COUNTY.

SOMERSET, KY., Sept. 23, 1872.

Under the cheering influence of a gentle rain, we present our usual solution. And this is about all we can do. The unprecedented drought has told, and is telling on all our interests. Our streams are dried up—our wells and springs almost exhausted; our pastures parched, while the arid earth casts up its clouds of dust, as if to screen itself from the burning rays of a merciless sun. In former years we could boast, but this season, a landscape unparalleled in its varying beauties, but now we have but the prospect of a vast Sahara without an oasis, for since we commenced writing the rain has ceased.

The property offered for sale last Saturday by G. B. Cooper was withdrawn for want of a sufficient bid. Mr. Cooper's offer on the same day was withdrawn for a similar reason. There is a rumor to-day, however, that Mr. Cooper is selling privately yesterday.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a young man of this place, named Meridy, was shot on the street by George Carter. Meridy was unarmed and not expecting an attack, when the other fired upon him. The first shot struck him on the breast but glanced, inflicting only a superficial wound. The second took effect in his hip, and from this he fell. A third shot fired while he lay down, and he was successful in getting to a house where he was cared for. Dr. Aileen probed the wound in the hip to a depth of about four inches ranging downward, but failed to find the ball. The wounded man is doing well. Carter had not been arrested up to yesterday evening.

**Religions.** Rev. J. A. Beale will preach at the Presbyterian church on next Sabbath at 11 o'clock.

Rev. S. L. Iwaring of the M. E. church, will begin a protracted meeting at the court house in Lancaster to-night (Friday).

Rev. G. O. Barnes will preach at the court-house, in Stanford, on next Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M.

A protracted meeting will commence in the Baptist church in Danville on next Sunday, conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. C. E. Dobbie, of Lexington.

Rev. A. D. Nash, pastor of the Baptist church, Stanford, will begin a series of meetings at the Baptist church in Crab Orchard on to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

Rev. A. D. Nash, pastor of the Baptist church at this place, immersed eleven persons, male and female in Logan's creek, last Lord's day evening, and three on yesterday evening. The meeting closed on last Wednesday night, with fifteen additions. The church has been greatly revived here under the labors of Mr. Nash and Rev. George Clay Smith.

Rev. John C. Young, a young Presbyterian minister, who started out with great promise as the pastor of Hancock Street Presbyterian church of Louisville, a few years ago, was expelled from the ministry and expelled from the church a few days ago. He is a son of the distinguished and lamented Rev. John C. Young, D. D., who was for many years the President of Centre College, Danville, Ky.

**THE place to buy cigars and tobacco, is at Carson & Dadds' confectionery.**

**The Southern Railroad.** We would hope on—hope ever, if hope would do any good toward securing to our people the great benefits of the Southern railroad which is now in contemplation of erection. But hope alone is powerless to build it. Action, money, enterprise, perseverance long and unceasing, can alone build this great and much needed thoroughfare. Our citizens are not enough alive to the work. We lie supinely upon our backs, thinking that because we get no road without any effort upon our part, we get this additional one with similar ease. Never was there a greater error in the minds of men. If we lie here upon our backs, contemplating ourselves with the hope that the road will be built through our section whether we work to that end or not, we will wake up to our common sense, and see that we are left high and dry, and other localities, who have been more vigilant, reaping the reward of merit. Fellow-citizens, wake up from this languorous sleep, and let us see to it that nothing is wanting upon our part to secure the great boon and blessing which this Southern road would confer upon us.

**NEW supply of Croquet sets received at W. H. Anderson's drug store.**

**Matrimonial.** At his, on the 24th inst., by Rev. L. H. Blanton W. C. Higgins, of Lexington, to Miss Sallie T. Short, of Paris, Ky.

Merced County—J. M. Curd to Miss Addie Burgen.

Boyle County—George Dunn to Miss Mattie Harley.

Boone County—Thomas H. Stephenson, of Stanford, to Miss Lizzie Bruce, of Crab Orchard.

Fayette County—J. W. Steenberger, of Virginia, to Miss Sallie E. Van Meter.

On Saturday evening, the 14th inst., at Trinity Church, in Danville, by Rev. D. S. Goodloe, Esq. Walterworth, of Kansas, to Miss Mary D. Yeer, of Boyle county.

Attend—Misses Eliza Downton, Nannie Barbee, Emma Burden, and Kate Robertson.

**Venerable Cure.** VAUGHAN, WIS., Sept. 12, 1872.

TO COL. RICHARD DUNBAR: DEAR SIR:—I feel it my duty to certify to the great virtue of your Bethesda Spring Water in various ailments and more expressly in those incurable diseases of the kidneys called Diabetes and Bright's Disease of Albumuria. My own case will illustrate its astonishing effects in Diabetes. I had been suffering over five years severely, passing large quantities of urine heavily with sugar; for the last six months I have been failing in strength and flesh, and, troubled with the usual diabetic thirst. I am now drinking the water at the spring freely for seven weeks, and feel that I am completely relieved; my thirst is gone; my urine is natural, and I have gained two pounds weight in weight, which is shown almost entirely in the solidity of my muscles. It is not probable that so short a use of the water will be permanent, and I shall continue its use on my return to my home, as I am sure it will best transportation without loss of virtue. The cure prompt relief I have seen in Albumuria, and in so many cases that I feel confident that it will cure all cases of that disease, before serious organic change has taken place, a cure may be confidently expected.

It will be naturally expected that a remedy that acts so decidedly as one organ must have a favorable effect upon the system generally, and this is the case especially upon the nutritious functions.

With many thanks for your kindness, I remain, your obedient servant.

WARRIS STONE, M. D., New Orleans.

**LOOK in at the well filled show case at Carson & Dadds.**

FROM HUSTONVILLE.

HUSTONVILLE, KY., September, 24th, 1872.

On the 20th of next month (October) one hundred years will have passed away since Logan's Fort was built, within a short distance of our town limits. One hundred years! How much is embraced in this great period! Five successive generations will have passed away. Since then, a whole continent has grown upon and great. The United States have grown from a handful of colonies to a mighty power in the earth. The wilderness of Kentucky has become a magnificent empire within itself, almost. At that time, this entire State was called Fincastle county, but a few years later the county of Kentucky. One vast extent of wild, unexplored forest and cane brake, extended from the Big Sandy to the Ohio; the Cumberland mountains to the Tennessee river. Where are all the multiplied thousands who have successively inhabited our borders? The Indian and the buffalo, the elk and the deer, have successively passed away with them. Railroads, telegraphs, steamboats and telegrams have been brought to bear upon the rapid march of civilization and progress. The old Fort itself is gone. Not the slightest trace of its former existence can be found. Only the unchanging spot of earth—the ceaselessly flowing spring that runs under the hill upon which it was built—the little creek of wooded knoll hand by, where the little savage came in the darkness of night to watch for an opening into the Fort, that they might scalp the brave pioneers there, remain of all the former surroundings. Would it not be proper for our whole people of Lincoln county to make a holiday of the approaching centennial, and suitably celebrate the day? It is a beautiful spot upon which to assemble. The grassy lawns and shady woodlands, the cool, delicate springs which still flow to quench the thirst of man, who still flows one hundred years ago to quench the thirst of the dusky savage and his pale faced foe; afford a pleasant retreat for those who would keep green in memory and teach their children the tribulations and trials of their hazy ancestry.

Just over the path-way from the Fort to the spring, where the maiden came from water amid the danger of being pierced with arrows from the red man's bow, the iron rails of commerce cross, and the wild war-whoop of the heartless savage has given way to the screams of the locomotive's whistle.

Let us, friends, duly celebrate this centennial. What more fruitful source of thought and eloquence? How better could we impress upon our children the hardships of our forefathers—the sacrifices they made, and the toils and dangers they endured? We owe it to our own and our children's honor, we owe it to posterity, and to the dead heroes who fell in the defense of civilization, to day, sacredly, and solemnly celebrate the day upon which the old Fort was built as a refuge to the white men and women who composed the pioneer army on our frontier, at a time which tried men's souls. Shall we forget them and their brave deeds? Shall we allow their bones to rot beneath the clod of the valley, without even saying a word of doing a deed to perpetuate them in the memories of the present and coming generations? We ask not, we hope not. Let us, then, celebrate the day.

**WHO ever saw such a display of fresh cake, imperial cream, cream jumbles, sugar jumbles, Prince Albert biscuits, fresh butter crackers, Boston crackles, lemon snaps, etc., as is to be seen at Carson & Dadds' confectionery!**

**STOCK ITEMS.** GEORGE D. WEAREN, Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Salt, Confectioneries, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c.

Coffee, com. to choice Rio. 26 1/2  
Java, " " 25 1/2  
Tea, com. to choice, 15 1/2  
Tea, black, 12 1/2  
Pepper, " " 12 1/2  
Sugar, Porto Rico, 14 1/2  
Sugar, Demarara, 14 1/2  
Sugar, "A" Coffee, 15 1/2  
Sugar, crushed, granulated 15 1/2  
Sugar, N. O. 14 1/2  
Syrup, com. to choice, 25 1/2  
N. O. Molasses, 25 1/2  
Sorghum 25 1/2  
Yucca 25 1/2  
Mackerel, 1/2 lb. 12 1/2  
Candies, star, 12 1/2  
Candies, tallow, 12 1/2  
Rice, Starb. and Soda, 12 1/2  
Coal oil, 20  
Salt, " " 12 1/2  
Tobacco, leaf, 25 1/2  
Tobacco, manufactured, 10 1/2  
Stoneware, gal. 10 1/2  
Flax seed, 10 1/2  
Feathers, 10 1/2  
Rags, 10 1/2  
Hides, green, 10 1/2  
Hides, dry, 12 1/2  
Beeswax, 12 1/2  
Apples, dried, 10 1/2  
Peaches, 10 1/2  
Cotton yarns, Franklin, 20 1/2  
Sutton yarns, Lexington, 20 1/2  
Oil, linseed, gal., 1 1/2  
Oil, lard, 1 1/2  
Paints, white lead, 1 1/2  
Ammonia, gal., 1 1/2  
Glass, 2 1/2, 10 gal., 1 1/2  
Glass, 10 1/2, 1 1/2  
Glass, 12 1/2, 1 1/2  
Glass, 16 1/2, 1 1/2  
Broiler's com. to ex. each, 50 1/2  
Nails, 1/2 lb., 6 1/2  
Nails, 3/4 lb., 6 1/2  
Nails, 1 lb., 6 1/2  
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